

Cape Girardeau Democrat.

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THEY ARE COMING

To Establish a Big Factory.

A Bent Wood Factory, the largest of the kind in the United States to be established in Cape Girardeau.

It now begins to look as if one of the largest bent wood establishments of the United States will be established in our city. The Gillette Bent Works of Indianapolis, employing over one hundred men, owing to the fact that the timber in Indiana needed for their business is about exhausted, propose to establish works here. Several weeks ago one of the members of the firm first visited our town and was much impressed with the many advantages that Cape Girardeau offers to manufacturing establishments. Also a timber agent of the firm it seems has been quietly and carefully examining the timber resources tributary to our city for over two months. Last week Mr. O. S. Gillette, the senior member of the firm came here and made a personal examination of the advantages and facilities for his business as well as timber resources along the line of the Cape Girardeau railroad. He was much impressed with the value of the timber and gave it his opinion that no better hickory or more abundant hickory could be found anywhere. In fact the hickory timber tributary to this creek he pronounced as good as the best hickory ever found in Indiana or Texas.

However the point of advantage that Cape Girardeau possesses as a manufacturing point over all other locations south of St. Louis and west of the Mississippi River consists in the low freight rates that can be obtained on manufactured products from here to all ports east as well as south-west. It will astonish many of our citizens to learn that the rate from Cape Girardeau to all points in the Central and Eastern Territories, to such points as Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia, Rochester, etc., as well as points in Ohio and Illinois, is as low as can be obtained from Indianapolis or East St. Louis. Without being aware of the fact by the constant effort of our railroad officials Cape Girardeau has been made a "hiding" point for rates and Mr. Gillette very clearly and emphatically stated that the advantages of Cape Girardeau as regards freight rates left nothing to be desired.

Last Friday evening at a large meeting of our Board of Trade it was resolved to extend Mr. Gillette such aid as was reasonable and the sum of \$1,500 was at once subscribed as a bonus on condition that during the first year fifty men should be employed daily at least two hundred days of the year in the new plant and it was further resolved that in case one hundred hands were so employed an additional amount of \$500 should be extended.

Another member of the company will very likely visit this city in the next few days in order to inspect the advantages of this city, and it is said if all arrangements can be satisfactorily closed (and of which we have no doubt) that then the machinery of the plant, etc., will be removed to this city at an early day.

We are well satisfied that in the past our advantages as a manufacturing point have not been fully appreciated by our own citizens. We confess that we were greatly surprised to find that freight rates from Cape Girardeau to all points are as low and lower than can be secured by favored manufacturing points east of us.

On the other hand the raw product, such as lumber, bolts and logs can be brought into our town at a very low rate. No point in Southern Missouri or Arkansas offers such advantages to parties desiring to locate manufacturing establishments. Still the establishments located on the Iron Mountain railroad are compelled to pay a high freight rate to such East St. Louis, Cairo or other "hiding" points on the Mississippi River and this from Mountain has it always added to the tariff of the Western and Central Territories. On the other hand manufacturing plants located at Cape Girardeau are at a "hiding" point from which rates are made in every direction and thus escape the arbitrary which railroads exact from cities located in the interior. For timber, lumber, etc., used by such manufacturing plants the same rate can be obtained for factories located at Cape Girardeau that factories located in the interior must pay.

In every respect Cape Girardeau has

superior advantages and all that is needed is that those advantages should be known and advertised in order to make our town one of the most prosperous and greatest manufacturing points west of the Mississippi River.

The Pension Abuses

One of the most forcible arguments in favor of the restoration of Republican rule is to be found in the systematic pension abuses of the present Administration. It has persistently antagonized the rights of the soldiers, and sold every pretext to discredit and defeat their claims to the money appropriated for their relief and advantage. This is particularly true as to the interpretation and application of the law of 1890, which provides that all persons who served ninety days or more in the army or navy, and who are now so far incapacitated for manual labor as to render them unable to earn their support, shall be granted a pension of not more than \$12 or less than \$6 per month, provided the disability is of a permanent nature and not the result of vicious habits. It is not necessary that the disability shall have been contracted in the service, or shall have resulted from it. The law does not fix any arbitrary rule of adjustment in such cases, and does not give any discretionary power for the rejection of claims that come within the general statement of the right to a pension; but the Pension Office has established a test which it calls "the pensionable degree," and this test practically signifies the privilege of disallowing any claim that may be presented.

There are thousands of cases of soldiers who have applied for pensions under this law, furnishing affidavits of their inability to earn a living, supported by certificates of the local Board of Examiners, and whose claims have been rejected for alleged want of the "pensionable degree" of disability. In other words, they have been denied the money that rightfully belonged to them, and branded as perjurers and impostors. The main question of fact as to their dependent condition has been put aside by all sorts of technical expedients, and the granting of this form of pensions has been made entirely dependent upon the caprice of the Pension Commissioner or the clerks acting under his authority. It was certainly not the intention of Congress or the wish of the country that the law should be construed in a manner so unfriendly to those for whose benefit it was passed. The so-called "pensionable degree" is simply a device for preventing the law from having its legitimate effects. There is a deep-seated Democratic prejudice against the whole pension system as related to the civil war, and the present Administration has been governed by that prejudice in all of its dealings with pension matters. This is one of the gross wrongs in the long indictment against the party now in power, and it will have a decided influence in favor of the other party which has always treated the soldiers justly and gratefully.—Globe-Democrat.

Four Babies at a Birth

MONROEVILLE, N. J., March 20.—Sallie Jackson, colored, 54 years old, who lives in Spring street, today gave birth to a quartet of healthy infants, three boys and one girl. The babies weigh about 6 pounds each. The mother is doing well. One of the boys has a double row of fully developed teeth. Four years ago Mrs. Jackson gave birth to twins, but both have since died.

At the Age of 114

COLUMBIA, Mo., March 20.—The oldest inhabitant of Boone County, Mrs. Mary Ann Mosely, died in Columbia today at the age of 114 years. She resided in this county for over ninety years, and during recent years lived with her son, Warren Mosely. Her other five children all died of old age. Until last fall Mrs. Mosely was in remarkably good health, but during the last few months her strength steadily failed. She was born in Clark County, Ky., in 1781, and at the age of 21 came to Columbia. On her way she party with which she traveled stopped for awhile in St. Charles County, Mo., and thence to Boone, the famous pioneer, after whom Boone County was named.

Bucklen's Arenter Salve

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, better, chapped hands, chilblains, corns and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at Blomeyer & Haman.

REBELLION WAR RECORD.

Report That the Publication is to be Rigidly Curtailed.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—It is learned that the sub-committee of the House having charge of the Sunday Civil bill is seriously contemplating bringing the publication of the war record to an immediate close. In order to accomplish this purpose it is proposed to stop the publication with the completion of the first series, which only covers the campaigns of the war and not to proceed with the publication of the records relating to prisoners of war, miscellaneous Confederate records relating to the organization of troops, etc., which, according to the original project, approved by Congress ten years ago was to compose series two and three. Several of the volumes for these latter series are already in type, some of them having been stereotyped and indexed.

Gravity and the X-Ray

What, then, is the cause of this new phenomenon of physics? Two facts connected with it seem to me very significant. These rays travel in straight lines—turning aside or changing their direction for no known cause; and their manifestation depends only on density or quantity of matter. These are the two main features of the force of gravity. In the words of Lodge, the new radiation "savors strongly of gravity," and it is in this direction that I look for an explanation of the new effect. Although longitudinal vibrations were, to quote the London "Electrician," by Maxwell's equations "thrown on nature's scrap heap," it is even now held by two conspicuous authorities that these rays and gravity are manifestations of longitudinal vibrations of the ether. We know that a static charge of electricity is a strain of this ether—a current of electricity is a flow—magnetism is a whirl or vortex motion. Would it not follow that this knowledge to bring the new radiation and gravity into subjection to longitudinal vibrations of the same kind?—Prof. H. E. Lawrence.

Wonderful Missouri Corn

Mr. P. T. Talbot has returned from St. Louis, and besides buying a big stock of this season's goods, brought back six grains of corn that have a peculiar history, being the product of thirteen grains found by Elder Curry of Christie, Howell County, Mo., in a hermetically sealed jar in an Indian mound that was closed ages ago. When the elder found the thirteen grains he besought himself to plant them, and strange as it may seem, one stalk, bearing an ear on which there were thirteen grains, was developed. Since then the Government has experimented with it, and sends it out for the public edification. The grains are broken and put with the appearance of being badly scorched.—San Marcos (Tex.) Times.

Prosecutor Corra Acquitted

NEW MARINA, Mo., March 21.—The jury in the case of the State against James V. Corra, for murder, returned a verdict of not guilty, after a deliberation of a few hours. Mr. Corra is the prosecuting attorney of this (New Marina) county, and his plea was self-defense. It was clearly shown that C. T. Finnell was a dangerous man, and that he had slandered and abused Corra for more than a year, and had shot at a younger brother of Corra only a month before. W. W. Finnell, the brother of the deceased, employed Benner & Bremer and W. W. Cook, of this county, ex-Sheriff H. C. O'Bryan of Charleston and W. H. Miller of Jackson, and Judge Riley appointed Hon. George Elliot special prosecutor. The defendant was represented by ex-Congressman Mark Arnold of Benton, R. M. Darnell of Tennessee and Senator H. B. Oliver of Jackson.

They Were Astonished

Three people who have been visiting here on a business trip to the outside world got a shock back the other night when Mr. O. S. Gillette, the senior member of the big bent wood factory of Indianapolis, Indiana, appeared before the Board of Trade and informed our people that he could get better freight rates from this city to all points East, West, North and South than he can get from Indianapolis. Mr. Gillette is a thorough business man. He looked into the matter of freight rates—got figures and he knew what he was talking about. His statement astonished many members of the Board of Trade who have always claimed that exorbitant freight rates was holding our city back.

OUR STOCK OF MONEY.

The Amount of Currency and Gold in Circulation.

According to the February statement of money and currency in the country the amount in circulation February 1, was \$1,589,720,000, against \$1,612,657,515 at the same time last year, a decrease of nearly \$23,000,000. The circulation per head of population is stated at \$22.27, or about two dollars less than it was July 8, 1892. Yet there is no complaint of a scarcity of circulation.

The amount of gold coin in circulation is stated at \$29,262,083, or about \$7,000,000 less than it was a year ago. While there is a decrease as compared with last year, there is an increase as compared with previous years, the largest total at any former time having been \$495,976,739, July 1, 1894. There has been an increase, interrupted at times but fairly continuous, ever since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, when the amount brought into circulation was about \$110,500,000, according to the treasury department estimate.

During the period of suspension beginning in 1862 and ending January 1, 1879, there was no gold in active circulation in this country except on the Pacific coast. The amount in circulation there, including subsidiary silver, is estimated at \$25,000,000, without change for the entire period. It is obvious that this unchanging estimate for a region continually growing in population and wealth is not to be accepted implicitly.

The total estimated amount of gold coin in the country plus bullion in the treasury on the 1st inst., was \$633,308,420. Comparing with a table showing the estimated stock at the beginning of each fiscal year since 1878, this is the smallest total since 1886, excepting in 1892, when the total stock was reduced to \$507,678,685. The stock of gold reached the maximum of \$705,818,355, July 1, 1888. The total July 1, 1894, six months after resumption, was \$235,741,837. The increase in nine years, therefore, was \$460,677,018, or nearly \$51,129,000 a year on the average. Since 1883 we have lost \$25,610,425, or over \$14,230,000 a year on the average.—Chicago Chronicle.

Beyond the Mark

One evening a party of men were discussing the question of acquaintances. A popular lawyer made the assertion that he knew at least 5,000 people. "I'll bet \$50 to \$5," said another of the party, "that you cannot name 1,000 persons of your acquaintances and give you all night to do it." The bet was made and the lawyer began, a friend keeping tally. When, after two hours of hard thing, he had reached between 500 and 600 he was going very slow. At midnight he was still far from the 1,000 mark and the party broke up in disgust. I doubt if there is a man in this country who could write down the names of 1,000 acquaintances at a moment's notice. I don't believe there are fifteen in the United States who are acquainted personally with 10,000 people. Many men remember faces without being able to recall names. This is not an acquaintance. It will not do to say we have seen such and such a man before somewhere but cannot recollect his name.—Exchange.

Dried Olives for Food

MANAGER J. A. Elbert of the California Board of Trade, has received a communication of raw interest from Southern California regarding the raising of olives for drying purposes. Dried olives possess all the qualities claimed by their advocates, a new industry may be developed in this State and economical persons be furnished with a food product palatable and highly nutritious which will cost not more than 5 cents a day. W. S. Manning of Ballaria, Santa Barbara County, has sent a sample of the dried fruit for the inspection of the Board of Trade. He contends that the product is quite suitable as much of the elements of nutrition necessary for the sustenance of the body as a rice. The dried fruit will of course contain all these qualities, and all that is necessary to render it pleasant to the taste is to add salt and oil. The oil of the olive is equal to meat, and the pulp is as bread.—San Francisco Call.

Dr. A. P. Sawyer—Dear Sir: Mrs. Hamburg induced me to try your Family Cure. I was greatly benefited by it and I recommended it to every lady in poor health. Respectfully, MRS. ASHER. Sold at J. Maple Wilson's drugstore.

THE SILVER MEETING

It Was Better Than a Circus.

Speakers Were There Loaded for "Bar"—They Spoke, They Discussed and They Tried to Explain Why These Hard Times.

The mass meeting of free silverites was held at the court house Thursday night and the boys had a grand old time.

E. S. McCarty, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was elected chairman and made the opening speech in advocacy of free silver. He did not display any great knowledge of the financial question, but he acquitted himself in a graceful manner.

Editor Flynn was made secretary, and made a half hour speech, beginning with St. Patrick and the snakes in Ireland, interposing a few remarks about empty pocket books under Cleveland's bastard Democratic administration and ending with abuse of the Populists and an exhortation for more money in a Democratic editor's purse.

Prof. Vandiver was then called for, and after much hesitation and modest protestations that he was not expecting to speak, delivered for an hour one of his carefully prepared extemporaneous speeches, in which he indulged in one of his well known favorite amusements of challenging any one who should differ with him to meet him in joint debate on any or all of the propositions he should lay down on this occasion. He declared himself unequivocally in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 by this nation without the consent of any other nation on earth. He reviewed the history of the use of gold and silver as money from the Creator of the world to the present date, and after telling how Abraham bought a grave yard for 100 shekels of silver, how in early times silver and gold had the same relative value as commodities and also as money, how as commerce and civilization advanced the relative value gradually changed until it became under the Roman Empire as 14 to 1, and under our own government as 15 to 1, then as 15.8 to one and finally to the ratio of 16 to 1, which he says is the natural and divine ratio, because, after the world has groped in darkness as to the true relative value of silver and gold for 6,000 years, he has at last discovered that God Almighty, the creator and governor of the universe at creation deposited just 16 times as much silver as gold in the bowels of the earth. How he made this discovery or how this mystery of creation was revealed to him he did not tell. Probably he has some secret means of communication with the divine mind, which was not known to Jefferson and other Democratic lights, and which the Professor does not propose to give away to his Democratic rivals. The Professor said that there is no mystery to him about this financial question, that he had found a "short cut" to its solution. A man with a two thousand dollar salary from the State, and with a whole hive of congressional bees buzzing about his head and urging him to find a five thousand dollar job may think he has a "short cut" to the solution of the money question, but Mr. Flynn and the other speakers were not aware of the "short cut" and honestly confessed they did not know all about the money question. Mr. McCarty may understand it when he gets to be Lieutenant Governor. But when will a poor Democratic editor ever be able to understand it?

During the Professor's speech his arguments were several times punctuated by sharp questions from a Populist and from Prof. Wood, and after Prof. Vandiver had closed, Prof. Wood arose, and after declaring himself to be a free silver man, declared that from the good old Democratic country of Missouri, in a five minute speech, he would knock the spots out of the free silver gentlemen, and brought Dr. Flynn and Eugene Klumel to their feet. But he unavailingly and bravely held his ground against the combined field and three a big lot of his gold water over the free silver gentlemen of the meeting.

But an organization of a free silver club was finally effected by about fifteen persons signing an agreement to talk for free silver, but it was expressly stated by the leaders of the movement that the agreement did not bind any one to vote for free silver.

Of this free talk silver club G. G. Kimmel was made president, Joseph Flynn, secretary, Dr. J. H. Rider,

treasurer and Prof. W. D. Vandiver chief advisor. The meeting closed with a ranting free silver exhortation and a benediction from Charley Lewis, who had gone there loaded and had had no earlier opportunity to blow off steam.

The meeting was a picnic for the disinterested spectators, who left with the reflection that the Democratic party is prepared to buy next November with silver a much larger grave yard than Abraham bought with four hundred shekels.

REED AND ALLISON. Said to Have Joined a Combine Against McKinley.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23.—The Reed and Allison men have decided to work together to stem the tide of McKinleyism. A conference was held in Senator Aldrich's committee room, and those present were Speaker Reed and Joseph E. Manley, Senator Gear and Congressman Henderson of Iowa, and Senators Aldrich and Chandler. Senator Gear and Congressman Henderson represented Senator Allison. It was a friendly consultation about the Presidential canvass, and is said to have resulted in an agreement between the Allison and Reed forces to work together until Maj. McKinley is out of the race at St. Louis, providing that time ever comes. Neither Mr. Reed nor Mr. Allison would take the nomination for Vice President, hence there can be no combination between them on that ground.

R. G. Ranney Writes a Letter.

Among its letters "from the people" we find the following in the St. Louis Post Dispatch: "I see that some of the Republicans have been 'resolving' that David R. Francis has been converted to Republican doctrine." This is an error that ought not to go uncorrected. Francis was never anything but a Republican until he wanted to be Mayor of St. Louis, and then he pretended to change his politics. This statement, I am reliably informed, can be verified by the clerks who worked by his side in the elevator before he made his money."

R. G. RANNEY.

Shall They Vote.

As the great political campaign of '96 opens up over the country, it becomes more and more certain that the strong-minded women of the Susan B. Anthony class intend to play a strong hand in the political game. The Anthony can has got voting and politics on the brain. But they compose a very small sized portion of the good and sensible woman of the country. There is no land or government that protects woman to as great an extent in all that she requires protection as the United States. Take the mothers of our land and it is safe to say four out of five do not venture vote or have anything to do with political parties in managing elections. But it is said the Anthony class of women as a rule, for some cause known to themselves, are not mothers and can't become such.

Illuminated Faces.

Another conquest of light is M. Charles Henry's sulphate of zinc. M. Henry is a French savant of the school of higher studies, who has revealed the power of sulphate of zinc to absorb sunlight and give it back in the dark. Poudre de riz made with this mineral gives a soft luminosity to a fair young face. A lady cyclist dusted all over with this powder is in her self a lump on a pitch dark night. The luminous pigment is not liable to be spoiled by damp by carbonic acid, or by any weak acid. It resists rain if united to some strongly adhesive body. There is a house in the Rue de Longchamps, where a windowless set of rooms is lighted with it. The lady of the house receives there her friends at "soirees." The apartments seem bathed in moonlight, the curtains are as if studied with glowworms, the ceiling scintillates. The furniture looks as if rubbed with phosphorus. The play of this light on colored objects gives one the impression of Aladdin's underground palace. Often they see the rich, glowing tones of the topaz, ruby and emerald. This powder does not lose its brilliancy if used in starch or size. A black dress trimmed with lace made luminous by it is more than bewitching.—London Daily News.

Little! But oh, my! They are splendid. Try Dr. Sawyer's Little White Awake Pills and you will be perfectly satisfied. They cure indigestion. Sold at J. Maple Wilson's drug store.